



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

tion of his subject and, by dwelling on the unique and spectacular, has frequently obscured fundamental matters of a general and routine character. This is most apparent in the colonial period where the extensive dealings of the "fair trader" receive inadequate attention and the important activities of the smugglers are not even hinted at. After all, it was in the venturesome voyages of a thousand nameless captains that the great development, as well as the real romance, of the merchant marine lay; and the monuments of their success were to be found in the countless well-defined trade routes which developed from their first daring exploits. This the author often fails to keep in mind.

The subject of the volume also demanded a less fragmentary treatment of the relation of governmental policy to the development of the merchant marine. The English navigation acts, though mentioned with adverse comment, are nowhere given credit for the great progress of colonial shipbuilding; nor is there any mention made subsequently of the importance of the American protective tariff policy in diverting capital from shipping into manufacturing. Finally, it is to be noted that the author perpetuates a famous textbook error concerning the war of 1812 in his statement that the prowess of the American sea fighters convinced Great Britain of the unwisdom of her policy of impressment.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER

*The American Indian as participant in the civil war.* By Annie Heloise Abel, Ph.D., professor of history, Smith college. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark company, 1919. 403 p. \$5.00)

This is the second of a series of three volumes dealing with the slaveholding Indians of Indian Territory, as secessionists, participants in the civil war, and victims in the reconstruction period. From the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6-8, 1862, to the last of the raiding expeditions, in the spring of 1865, of Stand Watie, Cherokee and most capable and trustworthy of the Indian leaders, a detailed account of Indian activities for and against the union is presented. Because of the neglect and oversight of the federal government most of the tribes of Indian Territory affiliated with the confederacy in a diplomatic alliance, and had representatives at the seat of the confederate government. Nevertheless, they were of little use to the confederacy. Most of the tribes remained loyal to the end, but few could be depended upon at critical times. They refused to subject themselves to drill and discipline; they did not hesitate to intrigue with the enemy; and they were constantly reverting to the most revolting practices of savage warfare. Hence little use was made of them except in the home guard and for raiding purposes.

Although the Indian was a poor soldier he was not wanting in patriotism. He never lost his love for home and country. This it was more

than anything else that attached him to the confederacy and caused him to waver with its rising and falling fortunes. Miss Abel makes it plain that he was, as always, conscious of the insatiable land hunger that was pressing down upon him in the form of politicians, speculators, and would-be captains of industry, often "rogues in the disguise of public benefactors." Thus at the very end of the conflict and when all seemed lost the Cherokee declined to give up a part of their country to the confederacy. When urged to do so as a means to their defense and self-preservation, they replied "To do this would be the end of our national existence and the ruin of our people. Two things above all others we hold most dear, our nationality and the welfare of our people. Had the war been our own, there would have been justice in the proposition, but it is that of another nation."

For both the confederacy and the union white officers were decided upon for all important places of responsibility in the Indian commands, but they were rarely such men as would inspire confidence and enthusiasm in their Indian allies. In fact this book is largely a narrative of jealousies and rivalries, interspersed with accounts of drunkenness and incompetency. Albert Pike and Douglas H. Cooper each understood the Indian, but like most of their associates they were unfitted by temperament, interests, and experience for all the requirements of commanders in a large frontier area. As a result, a large part of their time was consumed in making reports to Richmond and Washington and in watching each other. Removals and changes in policy were frequent and made for anything but a brilliant chapter in the military annals of the civil war.

Miss Abel has made a real contribution to the military history of the civil war. In fact, this is the only account there is of the activities in and about Indian Territory. A sketch map shows the main theater of warfare and the location of the tribes within the Indian country. A letter of fourteen pages from Albert Pike, "Citizen of Arkansas," to Major General Theophilus H. Holmes is given as an appendix. It portrays the rivalries and grievances of the frontier commanders, also the supremely selfish character of the Indian alliances on the part of those who coveted their lands and used the Indians incidentally to fight their battles.

The material for this book was drawn largely from documentary sources, among others the Leeper or Wichita agency papers, the Fort Smith papers, and official reports. The annotations are extensive and carefully prepared. The bibliography is exhaustive and the index is complete.

CHARLES H. AMBLER